

25 miles north of Kremmling, Colorado; Aug. 27, 1911. The formation was at first supposed to be Mesa Verde, but there seems to be no doubt that it is Laramie. A leaf of "*Platanus*" *Raynoldsii* Newberry is on the same piece of rock, one side touching the pods. The specific name chosen may be considered to

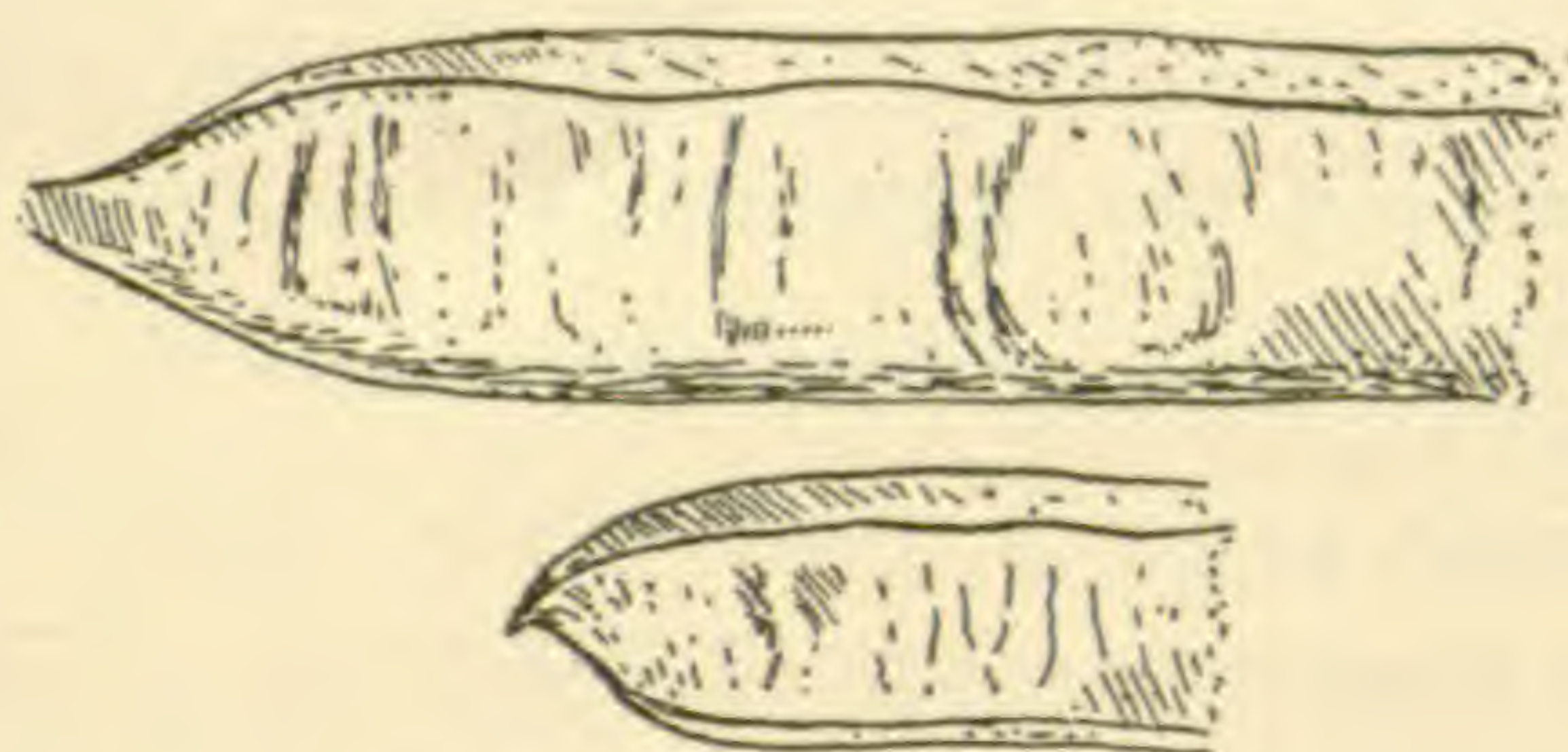


FIG. 1. *Robinia mesozoica*.

refer to the fact that the plant comes from the late Mesozoic, and also to its occurrence in that middle period of time, between the typical Mesozoic and the dawn of the Tertiary, represented by the Laramie and other formations.

A similar pod, possibly also a *Robinia*, has been described by Knowlton from the Yellowstone as *Acacia lamarensis*. The chief difference is that in the Laramie plant the seeds are placed very obliquely in the pod.

Leucaena coloradensis Cockerell

A very good pod of this species, containing a number of seeds, was found by Mr. Geo. N. Rohwer at station 17 in the Miocene shales of Florissant. The seeds are obliquely placed, exactly as in the living *L. Greggii* Watson, and are about 6 mm. long and 4.33 broad; their apices are about 2 mm. distant from the opposite margin of the pod.

BOULDER, COLORADO.

SHORTER NOTES

NEW NAMES FOR GAMOPETALOUS PLANTS.—In order to show correct relationship with accepted genera the following nomenclatorial changes are proposed.

Amarella Hartwegi (Benth.) n. comb.; *Gentiana Hartwegi* Benth.
Pl. Hartw. 47. 1840.

Amarella mexicana (Griseb.) n. comb.; *Gentiana mexicana*
Griseb. Gen. Sp. Gent. 243. 1839.

✓ **Cirsium Flodmanii** (Rydb.) n. comb.; *Carduus Flodmanii* Rydb.
Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 1: 451. 1900.

J. C. ARTHUR

REVIEWS

Dinsmore's Plants of Palestine*

Mr. Dinsmore's paper is practically a checklist of the plants now definitely known to occur in Palestine. From this list are omitted the various species and some genera heretofore credited to Palestine in Post's Flora of Syria, Palestine and Sinai and in the older Flora Orientalis by Boissier, now believed to be extralimital, or included in other species under older names. A careful census of the first half of the list and of scattered genera through the remainder show that Mr. Dinsmore's checklist includes a few score species not credited to Palestine in the mentioned earlier floras. This number proves rather smaller than might be expected from a region where continuous exploration and collecting have given opportunities far beyond those available to the earlier writers.

The arrangement, or classification, is that of DeCandolle, in the main, and follows almost *seriatim* the arrangement given in Post's Flora. The Latin names of families, genera and species are accompanied by proper abbreviations for the respective authorities, but there are no further references to the places of publication and occasionally a species is named after some authority where only close study of synonymy would show it to be not applicable to the original authority for the same name; in some cases referring to the same species, in others referring to different species.

The species in Mr. Dinsmore's list are numbered and are accompanied by five arbitrary signs which indicate the uses or

* Dinsmore, J. E.—Die Pflanzen Palästinas. Auf Grund eigener Sammlung und der Flora Posts und Boissiers, mit Beigabe der arabischen Namen von Prof. D. Dr. G. Dalman, pp. 1-122. J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, Leipzig, 1911.